- A review of guidelines of watershed development programmes should be initiated at an early date.
- Two schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources namely, (i) Artificial Recharge of Ground Water; (ii) Renovation of Existing Water Bodies/ Tanks should be brought under the ambit of NRAA alongwith the identified schemes of Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development & Environment and Forest and Planning Commission for review and monitoring.
- The Planning Commission should make a comprehensive presentation on the programmes of different Central Ministries highlighting the programme implementation, their impact and the guidelines to a group comprising of the NRAA Governing Board and other experts in the field.
- Secretary (A&C) should function as Chief Executive Officer (CEO), National Rainfed Area Authority till the taking over of a regular CEO.
- Secretaries (A&C) and Rural Development will jointly finalize the modalities regarding development of the staff and other administrative matters of NRAA.

(c) The Government is implementing a comprehensive scheme titled, 'National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA)' in all 28 States and 2 Union Territories (Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli). This scheme is based on watershed approach to improve the agricultural production and productivity in rainfed areas.

Second green revolution

1978. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any fresh strategy for a Second Green Revolution;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the goals set out thereunder; and

(c) whether directions have been issued in this regard to different States and Union Territories for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) The revitalization of the agriculture sector, the improvement in its production and productivity, and enhancement of the income of the farmers are some of the major thrust areas identified by the Government for focused and concerted action. A number of programmes are under implementation which aim to achieve this objective. Some of the more prominent initiatives taken recently are launching of the National Horticulture Mission as a part of agricultural diversification to high value crops and to assure nutritional security and income support to farm households, the scheme relating to micro irrigation for efficient use of water which is of particular benefit in the dry land and rainfed areas, establishment of National Rainfed Area Authority of India for promoting sustainable agricultural development in dry land and rainfed areas, strengthening of extension support system for dissemination of developing technologies at the farm gate, liberalization and strengthening of marketing infrastructure, improvement in supply of quality inputs, etc. It is also the endeavour of the Government to promote public-private partnership in the agriculture sector in various areas like agricultural extension, input supply and marketing support. A comprehensive Credit Policy to enhance credit flow to agriculture has been announced by the Government in June, 2004. The Policy *inter-alia* aims to double flow of credit to agriculture in next three years, debt restructuring of outstanding loan for farmers in distress, special one time settlement scheme, credit to redeem loan from private money lenders, refinement of Kisan Credit Card Scheme. Different States and Union Territories are advised from time to time for effective implementation of these schemes for development of agriculture.

National Welfare Scheme for Fishermen in Kerala

1979. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the centrally-sponsored scheme, National Welfare Scheme for Fishermen had been implemented in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this 50 per cent centrally assisted